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Tombrock, W.

Atomic electricity explained and explained

[Bergen op Zoom, Holland]

[1928]

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ATOMIC ELECTRICITY EXPLAINED AND EXPLAINED AWAY.

A PLAIN HYPOTHESIS ABOUT THE STRUCTURE OF ETHER, PROTONS AND ELECTRONS.

BY

DR. W. TOMBROCK.

308
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Anonymous Gift
4.9.28

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ATOMIC ELECTRICITY EXPLAINED AND EXPLAINED AWAY.

A plain hypothesis about the structure of ether, protons and electrons.

by

Dr. W. Tombrock.

When van 't Hoff laid the foundation of stereochemistry with a simple, clear, in every respect understandable and acceptable supposition, he gave a confirmation of Boerhave's motto — *simplicitas veri sigillum* — simplicity the characteristic of truth. What amazing and rare consequences did we not see of his conception, as simple as it was ingenious, of the constitution of matter in its microcosmical dimensions?

Van 't Hoff here gave a fundamental principle in the construction of the molecule from atoms: the present time busies itself with the constitution of the atom itself.

⁂

Rutherford conceives the atom as a planetary system. Electrons circulate round protons — as many electrons as the nucleus of the atom has positive charges.

Bohr imagines the electrons in orbits and as jumping from one orbit to another. When the electron jumps from a greater to a smaller orbit, the atom gives up energy, when the opposite takes place it takes up energy.

⁂

These two atom models are certainly clear. But do they bring satisfaction to anyone who amuses himself with considering these suppositions in greater detail?

* * *

First of all why or rather by what means do the electrons remain circulating round the nucleus? What causes the circular closed orbit? Centripetal force, one says. What is that? The attraction of the positive on the negative electrical charges. The considerable continuous motion (translation) of the electron hinders the approach to the nucleus. What is this attraction, what is positively, what is negatively electrically charged?

It is certain that putting a + or a — sign or a dotted line which is drawn round or inside a given vicinity, gives us no satisfactory answer to our questions.

Indeed if this question "What is electricity?" must receive an answer, then it is here and now.... do we not here in thought stand at the ultimate division of matter?

* * *

My answer now is this.

Atoms are constituted of protons, the number of which is related to the atomic weight.

Protons are larger material particles with strongly rotary motion.

Round the protons and between them the electrons circulate in the atom, the electrons being smaller material particles with considerable translatory, less rotary motion.

The difference between protons and electrons exsists only in their size and type of motion.... both have this fundamental material property in common, that they cannot occupy the same place at the same time.

Matter is the substrate of all physics, matter is all that which moves. Ether is thus also matter and because of the above mentioned fundamental hypothesis, that two material particles cannot occupy the same place at the same time, the ether must be divided into small particles.... otherwise no motion would be possible in the ether.

The motion of the ether particles, in analogy between light and sound, I imagine as that of gas molecules; the velocity is naturally much greater in this case.

* * *

If an ether particle collides with the proton mill of the atom, then a probability exists of it being compelled to follow an electron orbit, and thus indeed function as an electron and also that it is presently shot out as a more or less active electron. The velocity will in general be smaller as regards the translation — greater as regards the rotary motion.

Whoever wishes further to embroider this theme will see that light is primarily emission, secondarily undulation.... photogenic electrons move through the ether like projectiles rotating round their axes, causing disturbances in the ether which recall the idea of a screw.

In the difference of the motion of the ether particles towards and away from the atom (out of the proton mill) may be hidden an origin of force — gravitation!

* * *

Summary:

Atoms are constituted of protons, the number of which is related to the atomic weight.

Protons are larger material particles with stronger rotary motion.

Electrons are smaller material particles with considerable translatory, less rotary motion; they circulate round and between the protons of the atom, are replaceable by other electrons and ether-particles and can jump from atom to atom and in certain circumstances can be projected from the atom.

Ether-particles are smaller material particles with motions like gas molecules, their mean speed greater than that of light, and can be transmuted into electrons in the atomic mill; as a result their translatory velocity will in general be smaller, their rotatory velocity on the contrary greater. By this means a difference in the ether motion towards and away from the atom is produced — gravitation !

W. TOMBROCK.

March 1928.
Bergen op Zoom (Holland).

FIRMA P. HARTE
BERGEN OP ZOOM
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